

# Killing Of Eisner To Be Avenged In Most Frightful Way

Dictatorship of Workmen Will Be Proclaimed—Conditions Prevailing in Munich Virtually Those of Civil War—Prince Joachim Still in the City.

London, Feb. 22.—The troubles in Munich took a still more serious turn yesterday afternoon, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Church bells began ringing, 10,000 workmen from the suburbs marched into the center of the city and a short time later violent firing was heard, it is said. The mob is reported to have begun plundering shops.

The despatch characterizes the conditions now prevailing in Munich as virtually those of civil war.

Hundreds of civilians started to flee from Munich, the Exchange Telegraph correspondent adds, but this movement was stopped when the Spartacists occupied the railway terminus.

The reports received from this source state that the dictatorship of the workmen will be proclaimed and predict that the killing of Premier Eisner and the wounding of Minister of the Interior Auer will be avenged in a most frightful manner. Automobiles filled with armed Spartacists are reported rushing through the streets of Munich.

The advice state that Herr Rosenhauer, the minister of war, was not killed (as reports from Weimar stated), but was wounded during the shooting in the Diet and afterwards placed under arrest by the Spartacists.

Prince Joachim, youngest son of former Emperor William, is said, contrary to previous reports, to be still in Munich.

Berlin, Feb. 22.—Minister of Justice Tamm and Minister of Social Affairs Unterleuger of Bavaria were wounded during the shooting which took place at the Bavarian Landtag yesterday when Herr Auer, Bavarian minister of the interior, was shot.

Having fired at Herr Auer, a man sprang in among the deputies and fired further shots at the ministers' bench. At the same moment several shots were fired from the strangers' gallery.

Herr Auer and Herr Tamm are not expected to recover from their injuries. A bullet grazed Auer's heart.

The assassination of Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian premier, caused a tremendous riot in Munich. The streets adjacent to the parliamentary building were thronged with crowds during the day, and the chamber where the Diet was in session was invaded by a mob.

The attempted assassination of Herr Auer, the Bavarian minister of the interior, is interpreted as an act of revenge for the killing of Premier Eisner, according to advices from various German sources. The men were bitter opponents. Herr Auer is a Majority Socialist minister and had been looked upon as a man likely to displace Herr Eisner as premier.

The latter was the idol of the ultra radicals, was a staunch defender of the soldiers and workmen's council, and was uncompromisingly for the national assembly.

The political situation in Munich has been drifting rapidly to the point of an explosion and the ultra radicals, who comprise the independent Socialists and the Spartacists, are suspected of uniting in a final desperate attempt to leave their political control.

The immediate adjournment of the Bavarian Diet after the shooting was due to the fear that the holding of further sessions would aggravate the situation.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Babies born in 1918 will bring varying income tax exemption to their parents, depending on the month of birth. A child born in January, 1918, gives \$200 exemption, in addition to the \$2,000 allowed married persons but if a child was born in July, the parent is entitled to exemption of only \$100 on the infant's account.

If the child was born in October the tax paying parent is allowed only \$50 exemption, or one-fourth of the \$200 normal exemption.

This new policy established for income taxes is explained by the internal revenue bureau as follows:

"If you were entitled to any of the foregoing exemptions (\$1,000 for a single person, \$2,000 for a married person or head of a family and \$200 additional for each dependent child) during part of the year only, you may claim as many twelfths of the exemptions stated as there were months in such part of the year."

## BOYS ATTEMPT TO WRECK TRAIN

Twelve-Year-Old Lads Arrested—Confess to Halifax Police.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 22.—The arrest here today of two twelve year old boys disclosed a daring attempt yesterday to wreck a main line train on the Intercolonial railway and the narrow escape of several thousand passengers including two thousand returned Canadian troops. Seven sticks of dynamite that had been placed on the rails were found by track walkers. The police said the boys confessed the theft of the dynamite and their intention of wrecking a train. Five trains passed over the explosive but it was explained that the first train, a special with the editor of forty western Canadian newspapers aboard, probably so vibrated the rails that the dynamite sticks rolled harmlessly between the ties.

### SPLENDID FRIENDSHIP.

South Hadley, Mass., Feb. 22.—The true brotherly friendship that existed between Washington and Lafayette and the need of such relation between the United States and France were pointed out by Marcel Knecht of the French high commission in an address at the Washington anniversary exercises at Mount Holyoke college today. Mr. Knecht's subject was "We are here, Lafayette." The exercises were held in the college chapel, the faculty and seniors attending in full academic dress.

House committee agrees on Victory loan plan acceptable to Secretary of War.

## SECOND DIVISION HAS BIG PART IN CHANGING COURSE OF WAR

With The Third Army on the Rhine, Feb. 9.—In the battle that probably saved Paris in the great counter-offensive that broke and rolled back the tide of the invasion from the heart of France, in the action that pinched off the St. Mihiel salient, in the battle that pierced the German line in the Argonne, in the stroke that relieved Rheims—in each of these momentous struggles the Second American Division had a large share.

In coming years, when historians and military experts calmly and dispassionately unravel the tangled skein of events of the great war, they may contend that the Third Division played a greater part in changing the course of the war than any other American division—perhaps any single division in Europe.

The 2nd Division captured about one-fourth of the entire number of prisoners taken by the American Expeditionary force, captured one-fourth of the total of guns and suffered about one-tenth of the total casualties in the American armies.

The division landed in France in the early autumn of 1917. The officers were mostly experienced regular Army officers with regiments composed of a nucleus of Regulars and marines filled to full strength by men from every section of the United States, but largely from the middle West.

In March they moved up and went in with the French for six weeks training on the Meuse heights near Verdun. Outside of exciting patrolling activity and a few raids, the second was "quiet." Then the Second was entrusted with a sector of its own in the Eparges region.

About the second week of April the Germans launched a remarkable raid. Under cover of darkness about 500 French uniforms and German uniforms and English infiltrated into and through the lines. Before they were aware of the deception two companies of the Ninth found the enemy among and behind them. Despite the great disadvantages and confusion of uniforms, the little groups killed. Then ensued a savage fight in the darkness. By daybreak the lines were cleared of the enemy. The Germans had suffered heavily—sixty-seven dead and many wounded.

After six weeks of training the German artillery fired point blank into the advancing Americans. But they fired only a few times. Then the tide rolled over them. Most of our losses occurred in the first few hours. The Ninth Infantry lost 40 per cent of its men within three hours. As the officers fell others took their places, until sometimes sergeants commanded battalions. After very hard fighting the Second gained its objectives. During the night the Germans brought up fresh divisions, and at dawn the Americans and French tore into them again. In severe fighting they gained the heights dominating all the region around Solismans.

In this battle the French and American divisions were under the command of Gen. Mangin. At Mayence, after the armistice, Mangin said this battle was the decisive battle of the war.

The Second's casualties totaled 2,542 men in the two attacks. Only 451 were killed on the field. Among the killed, wounded and gassed were 154 officers. The captured included 66 officers, 2,899 men, 75 guns and 86 other booty.

The next action of importance was the battle of St. Mihiel. America's first offensive effort as an army. In the first of fighting the division advanced more than five miles against resistance, with 1,551 casualties. More than 3,800 prisoners and 121 guns were taken.

After a few days the division was shifted to the Blanc Mont sector. By an impetuous attack the Germans were shoved back and the martyred city of Rheims relieved. In an advance nearly 2,500 prisoners were taken. The losses aggregated 4,975 men, of whom about half were only slightly wounded. The dead numbered 702; the severely wounded, 977.

Soon thereafter the attack in the Argonne was launched. In this fight the Second drew from the Germans the first admission in their communiqué during the war that their line was broken. The Americans smashed through the Hindenburg line and the Freya Stellung—both formidable systems of successive wide belts of barbed wire and concrete strong points.

Despite the difficult terrain and stubborn resistance the division crashed through and started the Germans on the run. By this time the whole German military machine was going to pieces.

In the ten days fighting before the armistice the division advanced 20 miles on the heels of the fleeing Germans, mopping up machine gun nests left to slow up the pursuit. The Ninth Infantry accomplished a unique move. During the night it marched five miles through the enemy lines, captured the town of St. Mihiel, and found the Americans behind them and a panic ensued. The manoeuvre was repeated several times. On the night before the armistice the famed Second Engineers threw a bridge across the Meuse under a heavy fire and the Fifth Corps occupied a bridgehead on the heights across the river. The Second was still fighting when the armistice was ordered.

During the advance the men suffered many hardships in the rapid movement in cold rain over roads ankle deep with mud. Sometimes the supplies failed to come up and the men went hungry—but always ahead.

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## DEMAND FOR IRELAND SELF-DETERMINATION

Want Same Right As That Given to Other Small Nations.

5,000 ATTEND CONVENTION

Friends of Irish Freedom Meet In Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.—The right of the Irish to liberty was emphasized by the Very Rev. Peter E. MacGinnis, of New York, president of the Friends of Irish Freedom in an address at the opening today of the convention of the Irish race.

The purpose of the convention is to demand for Ireland the right of self-determination, such as has been given to Poland, Czechoslovakia and other small nations. It will adjourn tomorrow. Five thousand delegates are meeting in the largest National Guard armory in the city.

Dr. MacGinnis, who is assistant general of the Carmelite order, said: "The work before the convention of the Irish race is of supreme importance. Every day, every hour, every moment, must be offered up on the altar of that country's freedom. Outside Ireland itself, the solution of the problem that is so near to our heart lies in America."

"For almost two years America ceased her gigantic strides to prosperity and directed her steps to the bloody fields of Flanders. During all that time the voice of the great President of this republic was ringing through the world, announcing the glad doctrine of the freedom of all small nationalities the self-stirring principles of a world-wide democracy."

"Hence the all-important work of this convention is to ascertain the true voice of the Irish people. Did they turn away from her prosperous career and direct her steps to blood-stained fields of Europe to the end that nations should be free and that the world shall be safe for democracy? Did the voice of our great President ring true or did it ring with doubtful tones such as a wailing world the principles that have made America the great and prosperous land she undoubtedly is?"

"We have wept enough for Ireland; we have flattered sufficiently in Ireland; now our duty is to work for Ireland. We must work in such a way that the world shall understand that our work is the work of men who could die for Ireland."

Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, of the New York Supreme Court, said that unless the doctrine of self-determination be applied to Ireland, there can be no just and permanent peace coming out of the work of the Peace Conference.

"When our great President laid down the fourteen points upon which peace was to be made, a just, durable and permanent peace," said Justice Cohalan, "he placed no restrictions upon the application of those doctrines. He said that self-determination was to be given to all peoples without condition or qualification. If now that doctrine is to be applied only to those peoples who were oppressed by the countries that were in arms against America, then our struggles will have been largely in vain, and no just or permanent peace can come as the consequences of this partial application of the President's doctrine of self-determination."

"If the war just ended was fought only for the purpose of breaking down one form of militarism in order to establish more permanently another form of militarism, the war will not have brought about the end for which the people fought and bled and sacrificed, and war as a continuous state of peace and permanent peace, will be the necessary outcome of the settlement which fails to apply the doctrine of self-determination to all those who seek to be free."

Delegates representing the Friends of Irish Freedom, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Clan-na-Gael and other organizations desiring to see Ireland free from British influence are attending the convention, which will end tomorrow. Cardinal Gibbons, United States Senator Borah of Idaho, Senator-elect Walsh of Massachusetts, Governor Spruell of Pennsylvania and church dignitaries from many sections of the country are on the program for addresses.

TALKS BY NAVAL RADIO. Washington, Feb. 22.—Secretary Daniels transmitted a telephonic greeting to President Wilson today by naval radio. From his desk at the Navy department the secretary's voice was carried to the transport George Washington, nearly 800 miles off the Atlantic coast.

\*\*\*\*\* WILL PROSECUTE DRAFT DODGERS \*\*\*\*\* Washington, Feb. 22.—Draft dodgers are now being classified by the Department of Justice and the provost marshal general's office to separate those who apparently violated the law accidentally, from those who willfully attempted to evade service. The former cases will be dismissed while the latter will be prosecuted without regard to the fact that hostilities and further draft calls have ceased.

\*\*\*\*\* DR. MARY WALKER, DEAD \*\*\*\*\* Watertown, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Dr. Mary Walker, aged 87 years, died at her home on Bunker Hill, near Oswego, last night, after a long illness. She was a surgeon in the Civil War and was awarded a congressional medal of honor. She gained considerable fame by being the only woman allowed to appear in male attire by an act of Congress.

\*\*\*\*\* JUDGE SCORES ALLEGED I. W. W.'S \*\*\*\*\* Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 22.—"I presume that the Russian Bolsheviks would welcome you and Lenin and Trotsky would be glad to see you back if the government should deport you," Federal Judge John M. Keith told Mayer, a convicted I. W. W. organizer, convicted on a charge of violating the Espionage Act, when the prisoner appeared in court to be sentenced.

"If the government does not send you back to Russia, I am going to protect America from your activities by sending you to the Atlanta penitentiary for nineteen years at hard labor."

The United States Immigration Bureau here has received word from Washington to ask for the retention of Neffing and it is believed he will be deported.

## Clemenceau Gaining Doctors Forbid Him To Use His Voice

Official Bulletin Says He Is a Little More Fatigued and Will Receive Nobody—Wants to Preside At Supreme Council Meeting Monday.

Paris, Feb. 22.—"Premier Clemenceau is somewhat fatigued and will receive no one today," said Dr. Cautra, of the medical staff attending the premier, after the examination of the premier shortly after nine o'clock this morning.

"He is absolutely forbidden to talk," Dr. Cautra added. "His temperature is 37.1 (centigrade) and his pulse normal, 72."

The doctor's statement was understood to be a synopsis of the official bulletin which at this hour, 9:30 o'clock has not yet been issued.

Alexandre Millerand, former minister of war, was one of Premier Clemenceau's earliest visitors today.

"The premier," said M. Millerand after his visit, "is rather more tired today. You know he was a naughty boy yesterday and over-exerted himself. However, his condition is generally satisfactory."

The official bulletin on the premier's condition, issued this morning reads:

"The premier is a little more fatigued and will receive nobody today. He is absolutely forbidden to speak. Temperature 98.7 (fahrenheit); pulse normal, 72."

Premier Clemenceau rested well during the night after his exertions yesterday, which caused considerable anxiety to his physicians and family. During the day he saw 40 persons.

All the physicians agreed that the action of the premier's lungs should be reduced as much as possible as movement causes the edges of the wound to rub against each other. The only way of effecting this was an injection of morphine, which no one cared to propose to the premier, fearing how he would receive the suggestion. At last Dr. Laubry volunteered the idea. He applied the morphine to the premier as a "brother doctor" but M. Clemenceau sprang up, seized the physician by the shoulders and shouted: "What, what, morphine, morphine, you want to finish me? Are you in the pay of the Bolsheviks?"

Dr. Laubry threw up his hands and said: "There you are. We want to give your chest rest and you nearly burst it."

The police continue work on the case of Emile Cottin, who shot Premier Clemenceau. They are endeavoring to trace a young man who had called to see him at his lodging a few times recently, and whose description is thought to correspond with that of a man known as "Michael" who is alleged to have anarchist leanings. So far the police have not discovered his whereabouts, nor have they found where Cottin got the trench pistol he used when he fired upon the Premier.

\*\*\*\*\* COMMUNIST REVOLT HAS BROKEN OUT IN BUDAPEST \*\*\*\*\* Under Leadership of Agitators For Most Part Germans and Russians—Cabinet Ministers Sit Until Far Into Night Discussing Situation.

Paris, Feb. 22.—A communist revolt broke out in Budapest on Thursday night, says a despatch to the Matin from Zurich, quoting a Swiss agency message from the Hungarian capital.

The revolt is under the leadership of agitators who are for the most part Germans and Russians, the despatch states.

The insurgents stormed the offices of the Socialist newspaper Nepvaras and occupied the telegraph office and the railroad station.

Count Karolyi, the provisional president, immediately called a meeting of the Cabinet. The ministers sat far into the night and decided to take all necessary measures to quell the outbreak. Martial law was proclaimed.

Government troops, the message adds, have already recaptured the railway station.

The metal workers of the city, it is stated, are preparing an anti-communist manifestation.

\*\*\*\*\* BILL FOR NEW POST OFFICE \*\*\*\*\* TWO TRANSPORTS ARRIVE IN PORT Henderson and Orizaba Bring 4,280 Troops.

New York, Feb. 22.—The army transports Henderson and Orizaba arrived here today from Bordeaux with 77 officers and 4,280 men.

Troops aboard the Henderson included convalescent detachments Nos. 15, 19, 42, 45, 46, 54, 58, 78, 86 and 77 to 84 inclusive, and detachment A of Casual Company No. 28, destined for Camp Grant. Five officers and 14 men were bedridden.

The Orizaba's passengers included headquarters and supply companies, ordnance and medical detachments and Batteries A, B, C, D, E, and F, 334th Field Artillery, and headquarters 162nd Field Artillery, all bound for Camp Dix; Quartermaster Casual Company 4, New York; nine casual companies and Bordeaux convalescent detachments Nos. 24 and 26.

25th CONVENTION. Waterbury, Conn., Feb. 22.—The Connecticut Letter Carriers' Association held its 25th annual convention in this city today. Peter Fox of this city presiding. National Vice President P. S. McNabb of New York city, was the principal speaker, discussing the salary question. Others scheduled to speak this afternoon were Assistant Surgeon General A. R. Pillsbury, of the United States Army, and former Congressman Thomas L. Reilly.

\*\*\*\*\* WILHELMSHAVEN OCCUPIED \*\*\*\*\* Copenhagen, Feb. 22.—The German naval port of Wilhelmshaven has been occupied by government troops without fighting, according to an official statement issued in Berlin.

deem to be to the best interests of the United States, to execute a quit claim deed to the purchaser thereof, and to deposit the proceeds of said sale into the Treasury of the United States as a miscellaneous receipt."